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ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. T. G. SELLEW.

No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERO. Single | Daily, 7 days a week | 510 co | 500 s | 510 co Postage prepaid by the Friedle School of the Daily Sunday. CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribone, mailed for local delivery in New York City. This postage must be poid by subscriber. Renders are better served by buying mely Tribone from a newsdenler.

FORFIGN 14.81AGE—To all foreign countries texespt (annua and Mexico, 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. European Brinch, for advertisements only, 203 Regentative Lordon, Encland. Weekly. This poster has be paid a substitute of the European Branch, for advertisements only, 203 Regenter. W. Lorden, England.

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New-Work Daily Tribanc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1893.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- A man died of cholera in Hamburg on Saturday; cases of the disease in Marseilles and ther French cities are reported. == There were noisy demonstrations in Navarre against the Spauish Government's taxation schemes, which may be modified. == Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London.

Domestic.-The trial of Professor Briggs for heresy was begun by the Presbyterian General Assembly, ==== The total net gold in the Treasury this week is likely to be reduced to \$93,-600,000, the lowest figure since the resumption of specie payment. - Crowds assembled at places along the route of the Jefferson Davis funeral train, which is proceeding from New-Orleans to Richmond: at Montgomery, Ala., the body lay in state at the Capitol for a short time. === Democratic efforts to steal the State of Rhode Island at the election in Grand Committee to-day likely to fail. === The Central and Lake Shore's "Exposition Flyer" made the run from New-York to Chicago in less than twenty

hours. City and Suburban.-The Infanta Eulalie went to West Point on the steamer Monmouth, returning early in the evening; she was saluted by the war vessels in the North River, and reviewed the eadet regiment at the Military Academy. The New-York team defeated the Cincinnati nine by a score of 1 to 0. - Arrangements were made for the Memorial Day parade to-day. Winners at Gravesend: Chesapeake, Diablo, Gold Dollar, Medje Colt, Fa Juive and Now or Never. Two convicts escaped from the Kings County Penitentiary. Stocks were active only in spots but generally lower; Reading declined sharply on belief that the reorganization plan was impracticable; arrangements for heavy gold shipments had only small effect. Money on call 2 1-2 per

cent, with a few exceptions up to 5 per cent. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Generally fair slightly warmer; southwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 56: average, 60 5-8.

Early next month experiments are to be made on the Eric Canal to determine the feasibility of running canal-boats by electricity. It is probable that the trolley system will be employed, and it is expected that electricity will prove the cheapest agent to be used in canal transportation. A canal, in fact, would seem to be an ideal place for the use of the trolley, which by common consent is a dangerous device for crowded city streets. It is much to be hoped that the experiments will be conclusive as to the desirability of using electricity on the canals, instead of horses, mules or steam power.

"Offensive partisanship," after reposing in "innocuous desuctude" for four years or more, has been galvanized into new life, and is now playing a large part in the Democratic struggle for existence with the aid of the offices. He must be a sadly incompetent officeseeker who is unable to secure some evidence of partisanship more or less offensive in the man whom he wishes to displace; and inevitably such a rule of action as has been laid down must lead to the trumping-up of charges and widespread demoralization. This course may save the letter of the Civil Service law, but it is totally destructive of its spirit and intent. The Administration is doing a great wrong by encouraging the manufacture of testimony against Republican officials whose only fault is that they are Republicans.

The Presbyterian General Assembly was resolved into a court yesterday-the court of highest resort in the Presbyterian Church. From the verdict which it reaches in the celebrated Briggs case there can be no appeal ecclesiastically. What sequels may flow from that verdict, which will probably be rendered either to-day or to-morrow, cannot be distinct-The scene in the Washington church yesterday was solemn and memorable. The case for the appellants was presented by

Dr. Lampe, of this city, who spoke for three hours, and then Dr. Briggs began his defence. seven hours having been allowed to him. He was never more in earnest, and never acquitted himself to better advantage. In the truest sense of the words he is making the greatest effort of his life.

The management of the Kings County Penitentiary is commonly believed to be good, and this renders it all the more surprising that two desperate criminals were able to make their escape during Sunday night. Two keepers are locked in the part of the prison from which the escape was effected, but they were seemingly no more efficient than the custodians at Sing Sing who failed to prevent the flight of two murderers a month or so ago. There ought to be a searching investigation of this Crow Hill affair, and politics should not intervene to protect any man or men who may be proved delinquent.

Sunday's estimates regarding the attendance at the Fair on that day turn out to have been considerably below the mark. The paid admissions reached not less than 140,000-a total fully as great as had been expected by enthusiastic advocates of Sunday opening. This vital question now bids fair to lead to a conflict in the courts. At all events, Judge Stein, a State judicial officer, yesterday granted an injunction restraining the authorities from closing the Fair on Sundays: and to-morrow the application to the Federal courts to enjoin them from opening it on the first day of the week will be heard. The situation is one of extreme interest, albeit there is no reason to fear a serious conflict between National and State authority.

PEACE AND HEROISM.

Mr. Gladstone once characterized the disbandment of the armies at the close of the Civil War and the immediate reversion of hundr. ds of thousands of soldiers from the stirring scenes of military life to the commonplace arts of place as one of the most remarkable spectacles in history. For four years war had been made on an unequalled scale, but with the return of peace martial ardor passed out of the volunteer armies as suddenly as it had been inspired by love of country or State and sectional pride. Braver, better disciplined or more intelligent soldiers never fought for the honor of a flag; but when the last throw of the iron dice was made, they broke ranks and were enlisted anew in farms and workshops, apparently unconscious that they had been making history, as Theodore Winthrop had written, "hand over hand," and that generations might pass before America could again know an heroic period. The campaigns of the Civil War, instead of creating, as in Europe, a spirit of militarism, intensified North and South a feeling of abhorrence of war and a profound love of peace. There is only one day in the year when the

battle-flags are unfurled and the veterans are mustered; and they bear tribute every new Deceration Day to the horrors and mortality of war. They celebrate no victories; they join in no paeans of rejoicing over the glory of arms; they have forgotten the songs of the camp. They hold in remembrance their duty to the heroic dead, and as they march to the graves and monuments they remind holiday throngs of the high cost in human life of what John Bright once declared to have been the only righteous war in modern history. How little there is in a Decoration Day parade with its straggling files, gray warriors and bent figures to inspire enthusiasm for war and the profession of arms! The survivors of the mighty armies disbanded after Lee's surrender were peace-loving men, who left the field with a keen perception of the barbarism of modern warfare, and they have imparted to their sons and their neighbors their own abhorrence of militarism. They consecrate one day in the year to heroic reminiscence, but the pathos of their march to the graves eloquently voices their love of peace

The Decoration Day oratory has declined from year to year. There has been a long sweep of the pendulum since the fall of Sumter. The veterans and the holiday crowds know in advance all that could be said from the platform. They are better pleased when the patriotic declamation is omitted and the graves are decorated in silence. A Union without slavery was worth all the precious blood that was shed, all the heroic sacrifices that were endured. No veteran wishes to have the changes rung upon the familiar theme; nor is he flattered at this late day when an orator. who was possibly in his cradle when Lee gave up the fight, pays tribute to the courage, patriotism and heroism of the farm boys, the mechanics, the clerks, the lumbermen, the lawyers and the street laborers who fought the great battle and "endured the hardness like patient soldiers." He knows that the volunteer armies from 1861 to 1865 contained not the riff-raff of the streets nor swarms of adventurers, but the best blood of the Nation. Because he remembers the high principles and the noble motives which inspired the Nation's defenders, he is on guard to-day to honor the dend.

WHICH MR. CARLISLE?

Among the employes of the Treasury Department at Washington, if not among other people elsewhere, there prevails a feeling of uncertainty as to which Mr. Carlisle is in authority in that branch of the Governmentwhether the Hon. John G. Carlisle, the socalled Secretary, or Mr. Logan Carlisle, his son. This uncertainty has been generated by a score of incidents wherein Mr. Logan Car lisle has not only asserted the powers appertaining to the head of the Department, but has often done so in despite of the contrary position assumed by the ostensible head, his father, It appears to be the fact that so far as name and title go, the Secretary of the Treasury is John G. Carlisle. So far as the real power is concerned, it is wielded by the young man. Logan. This situation is already troublesome It will soon become insupportable.

Mr. Logan Carlisle, being appointed by his father to a subordinate office in the Treasury Department, is undertaking to run the shop to direct appointments and removals. He seems to be a pretty brash young person. He turns out Treasury clerks and bureau officials much as if he thought he were the State, and it doesn't count at all that the employes on whom his ejecting hand is placed have received solemn assurance from his father that they are to be let alone, nor does it matter that they are under the protection of the Civil Service law. Mr. Logan Carlisle calculates that he is superior to his father, which may, indeed, be true, and that he weighs more than the law, which, just at present, at least, we

are not ready to admit. Something very like a reign of terror has been inaugurated in the Treasury Department by Mr. Logan Carlisle. He has not hesitated to proclaim his understanding that the election of Cleveland and Stevenson was a notice to quit thereby duly served on all Republican officeholders. He gives as his views that there are enough Democrats in the country to fill all

the offices and that the appointing power should proceed on that theory. The Civil Service law and the professions of Mr. Cleveland he does not conceive to have any bearing on the situation. At a dinner given to Mr. Cleveland by Mr. Henry Villard on November 16. just after the election, the newly chosen Chief Magistrate used this language: "If we see nothing in our victory but a license to revel in partisan spoils, we shall fail at every point."

Two mysteries should be quickly cleared up. One is as to which Mr. Carlisle is in authority in the Treasury Department. The other is whether Mr. Logan Carlisle's interpretation of the meaning of the Democratic victory last fall, an interpretation which Mr. Cleveland so sharply rebuked and so promptly attempted to head off by his remarks at the Villard dinner, is, after all, to control the conduct of the chief administrative branch of the Government.

THEY OUGHT TO GET TOGETHER.

Mr. Croker ought to have an understanding with various persons, including himself, as to the measure of responsibility which is to be claimed by and for him in connection with the performances of the last Legislature. Inconsistency, when it reaches the glaring point, attracts attention and provokes comment. It is desirable, therefore, that a prompt agreement should be reached among those who are likely to deliver themselves on this subject. It is of no advantage to be told on one day by Speaker Sulzer that "all legislation of the last session came from Tammany Hall and was dietated by that great statesman, Richard Croker," and the next day to be informed by that great statesman that he dictated nothing, but only recommended occasionally a measure which the welfare of New-York demanded. It is obvious that the great statesman and the Speaker need to get together and agree upon the meaning of the word dictation. It is apparent also that Mr. Croker ought to have a short session with himself and determine upon a suitable formula for describing his relation to the lawmakers and their work. For it is only a few days since he recounted the nego tiations which finally resulted in his consent ing to permit the numination of Mr. Kempner last fall, and expressed his contempt for a man who, having received such a mark of confidence, was capable of disobeying orders. Whose orders? In the absence of any other claimant we must suppose that the reference is to the orders of "that great statesman, Richand Croker."

It is not because the public is in danger of being misled as to the facts that we arge the importance of an official understanding, but because contradictions when they are conspicnously copious and direct tend to impair the majesty of government by a private citizen. And if our Richard Corur de Tigre should lose his majesty all might be lost.

THE INCOME TAX.

Now the point is made that the Administration and Congress have derived from the people no authority whatever to impose an income tax. "The Philadelphia Record" states that "there s now no more valid reason for an income tax than there was when the Democratic platform was promulgated, or when Mr. Cleveland penned his letter of acceptance," and that "if the necessity for such a tax existed at that time, then the representatives of the Democratic party and their candidate for the Presidency were strangely ignorant of the financial condition of the country, or they were wanting in courage to meet so important an issue before the people."

This arraignment is entirely justified. Whatever reason now exists for the imposition of the tax on incomes was plainly visible to competent economists at the beginning of and during the last Presidential campaign. Again and again THE TRIBUNE stated that it would be found utterly impossible to reduce the tax on platform in such a manner as to eliminate Pro- officially announced so soon as the real nature tutional unless taxes yielding fifty and coffee, or else on incomes. Again and in official and professional circles has apparposition of such a tax on sugar, tea and coffee would be resented by the Democrats of the West and South, and by their opposing votes it would be rendered virtually impossible. The party was forced to meet the alternative of abandoning tariff reduction, which the platform had formally pledged, or else imposing duties or taxes which the platform did not foreshadow

It is probable that the majority of Democratic representatives in the National Convention were ignorant of these facts. But it is not to be supposed that the President was equally ignorant, or the other prominent leaders of the party. They preferred to make the people believe that the aggregate of taxation could be reduced, and very largely reduced, enough to permit the application of Free-Trade theories to the tariff, without imposing any additional tax on American consumers. President himself, in his letter of acceptance, took great pains to leave the people misin formed on that subject. It is probably the strict truth, as to him and other leaders of the party, that they were "wanting in courage to meet so important an issue before the public."

Nevertheless, the responsibilities of power have to be met. Having been charged with the conduct of the Government, the Democrats are compelled to decide whether the tax on incomes, the tax on the breakfast-table or the pledge to remove protective duties actually carried with it the pledge to do whatever else was necessary to that end. The people were deceived, and deliberately deceived, but will now have to be enlightened by the action of Democratic Representatives in Congress, and by the action of a Democratic President and Cabinet. There is no possibility of escaping the issue. The money necessary for the conduct of Government will have to be raised. It cannot be raised without taxing the importers, the breakfast-table or incomes. The Democrats who oppose the income tax object that it will create two distinct classes-one which contributes directly to the support of Government by payment of the tax, and one which does not. This is only one of many serious objections. Yet it is one well calculated to arouse the animosity of Democrats, and particularly of those who have incomes and will be obliged to pay the tax. We are likely to see hereafter an extremely ugly controversy between the taxpaying Democrats and Democrats who are not taxpayers. The millions will denounce the attempt to tax sugar, tea and coffee as an effort to pile the burdens of government on the poor, whose consumption of such articles is about as large for each inhabitant as the consumption of the richest citizens. There is neither reason, justice nor necessity in such a tax. On the other hand, the possible payers of the income tax will be among the foremost to insist that the Republican policy, which taxes foreign importers for the privilege of selling in the American market, the largest and best market in the

whole world, is infinitely the wiser, and that

to enter our markets, or upon those who choose to purchase foreign luxuries.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE CANALS. Governor Flower has been making a tour of the cana's of New-York, and has been talking about the treatment which they have received this year at his own hands and at the hands of the Democratic Legislature. In the recently published address of the Republican members of that Legislature to the voters of this State attention was directed to the fact that, although the Democrats who controlled legislation had largely increased taxation, the canals had been neglected. "The people will naturally inquire," says the address, "as to the direction in which the large sums appropriated by the Legislature will be expended, but they will not find that they have been appropriated for any great purpose. While \$700,000 was poured into that 'monumental folly,' the new Capitol, as Governor Rebinson termed it, no sum adequate for the improvement of the great canal system of the State was giver. The but this large sum is to be used merely for the maintenance and ordinary repairs of the canals and for the construction of an inordinate number of canal bridges. Moreover, a portion of the canal system, the important Oswego Canal, was almost entirely neglected; and necessary appropriations to repair the canal were either killed by the Legislature or vetoed by the Governor."

Evidently the Governor did not relish this criticism upon a Democratic Legislature and a Democratic Executive. He would fain convince the beatmen and all others who are interested that he and the Legislature of 1893 were champions of the canals. Accordingly, he tells a reporter that the assertion that the canals were neglected this year is not founded upon fact. By way of making good this contention he says that he signed "every necessary" improvement bill which was passed last winter. and that the aggregate of such bills was \$500,000 more than the corresponding appropriations of last year. He adds that only five locks need lengthening in order to complete the line of double locks on the Erie, and one of these will be lengthened this year. This is well as far as it goes, but obviously it does not go far enough to meet the charge made in the Republican address. What about the Oswego Canal? Was it or was it not neglected by the last Legislatme? The Republican minor ty hold that it was, and the Governor make to answer. Several years ago the State resolved that the canals should be enlarged and improved. What did the last Legislature do toward carrying out this policy? The Governor himself, in his annual message, recommended that all the canal items should be placed in a single bill. This recommendation was obviously in the interest of prudent legislation; if it had been adopted the members would have known at a glance just how much they were appropriating for bridges and other purposes. But the Democratic Legislature absolutely disregarded the recommendation-and the Governor went on signing canal bills al

the same. The people of this State demand that the anals shall be put and kept in a condition of the highest efficiency, while at the same time, of course, they are opposed to excessive ap-When they discover that the um total to be drawn from the public purse this year exceeds that of last year by \$3,772,-183, they will naturally assume that a portion of this big increase goes to the canals. But they will be mistaken. This may have been a good year at Albany for the canal ring, but it was not a good year for the cauds.

CHOLERA AT HAMBURG.

The unwelcome news comes from Hamburg than an unmistakable case of Asiatic cholera has occurred in that city. At the same time imported goods according to the Democratic it is encouraging to learn that the fact was tection, which that platform declared unconsti- of the disease had been ascertained. The polto an liey of concealment which prevailed last year hundred millions were imposed on sugar, ten for several weeks after the truth was known again the fact was pointed out that the im- ently been repudiated. It is not probable, with all the world watching intently, that another attempt at concealment could have succeeded: but nevertheless it is a relief to be assured that no unnecessary obstacles are to be put in the way of those whose duty it is to prevent the spread of the disease. It was said last year that the Emperor strongly condemned the course of the local authorities, and their frankness now doubtless has the imperial sanction, if it is not induced by imperial influence.

The belief is expressed that this acknowledged case of cholera in Hamburg is sporadic and will not become a source of infection. But this expectation is probably too sanguine The most competent authorities in Europe will be happily disappointed if there is not a formidable recurrence of last year's outbreak. There is, however, strong reason to hope that the disease, wherever it may appear, will be more successfully isolated, and therefore more read ily controlled. If experience has not revealed a cure for cholera it has taught how it can in great measure be prevented. The world will not be taken unawares this year, at all events. Perhaps we can scarcely expect that the plague will not even approach our shores, but it is not foolish to hope that the measures which have been adopted to arrest its progress on both sides of the Atlantic will prove effectual. There is not the slightest occasion for excitement or alarm at present, and there is not likely to be tax on foreign importers shall be imposed. The lany excuse for another agitation such as produced many discreditable consequences last September. It is, nevertheless, the duty of public officials and of private individuals to co-operate in establishing the well-known conditions of immunity.

Governor Flower and the Kings County Democracy seem to have buried the hatchet for good and all. Early in the winter the Governor tirred things up in a lively fashion in Brook lyn by vetoing the bills legalizing the Columbu celebration expenditures, but before the end of the session he made full amends for this by taking the initiative in scenting the passage of other bills to accomplish the same purpose. Conse quently, when he went to Brooklyn the other day was nost cordially welcomed by the Democrats of the town, and, according to "The Brooklyn Eagle's" report, Hugh McLaughlin, "who was reported yesterday to have had an engagement which would prevent him from meeting the Governor, was on hand at the Mayor's office and was among the first to take Mr. Flower by the hand." The scene in the Mayor's office was decidedly interesting as the Democrats filed "Some of them exchanged a few words with him, and others merely shook hands." ernor Flower has evidently seen that it would be wise for him to make friends with the people whom he lately so bitterly offended,

Referring to the methods of seal killing pursued under Government direction at the Pribyoff Islands, "The New-York Evening Post" says: On our islands the killing is careless, brutal supervised by Government agents appointed under the 'spoils' system and open to the venal influences offered by the lessees of our islands."

There is no evidence in support of this charge exterminating, because not adequately it does in fact place the burdens of government to a large extent upon those who see fit

except that of the Canadian poachers and other interested witnesses for Great Britain. American agents, the lessees, the intelligent natives at the islands, all declare that our methods are safe, absolutely careful and the only methods possible with a due regard for the life of the herd. "The Post" is stating as absolute fact what Mr. Phelps, Mr. Carter, Mr. Blodgett and Mr. Condert are at Paris indignantly denying, and sustaining their denial with a great mass of testimony from scores of reputable American citizens What is it in the character of The Evening Post" which compels it not merely to prefer the statements of foreigners to those of Americans, but to accept them as conclusive?

"The capacity for high friendship," says a philosopher who is quoted in "The Boston Budget," quite clear. Does it mean, for example, that the flowers and trees so much that everything on Messrs. Cleveland and Hill demonstrate their Decide is at least a month more forward than usual. capacity for high friendship for each other by not indulging in any? Give us a foot-note.

"The Lockport Journal" taking time by a good long forelock nominates ex-Senator Walker, of Batavia, for Secretary of State on the Republican ticket. It is an excellent suggestion.

The highly intelligent manner in which the members of the late Legislature did their work is illustrated by a footnote, which appears in connection with the official publication of the session laws. It reads as follows: "So in the original," and refers to the word "effect" in a section of one law which provides that "Nothing in this act contained shall effect any suit or proceeding now "Effect" a suit or proceeding is good. pending. footnote. Unhappily, the bulk of the bad work of The interior will be entirely dismantled, and the the Legislature-and there was a good deal of it- rangements are to be, as much as possible, the same cannot be amended in any such simple way. The people have to submit to the bad results of the people have to submit to the bad results of the little probable that the Pelness of Wales and her daughters will occupy the royal gallery during partisan and ill-considered legislation accomplished last winter. But if they are wise they will make sure that the State is not soon disgraced with another Legislature of that character.

and yet be as sprightly and as youthful in their are to be pointed blue and consmented with gold spirit as if they did not carry the burden of "The New-York Commercial Advertiser," in a new and attractive dress rounded by the royal family and royal guests fr type, yesterday celebrated the sec. attood. ond anniversary of its change of manage. Persons in the chapet, ment. It celebrates, too, the fact that it advocates Republican principles. That is a good reason for celebrating, and Republicans congratulate the paper on its prosperity.

"The Buffalo Courier" is a stanch Democratic newspaper, but that circumstance does not pre- looking out upon Cleveland Row, consisting of a dinvent it from declaring in a review of the Repub-lican legislative address that true Demerats are room is the most comfortable, and has a decidedly old-"unable and unwilling" to deny that the record fashioned appearance. The fir place is in a sort of of this year's Legislature was "in many respects indefensible."

A committee representing the Republicans of Oneida County has been appointed to confer with Ing doors. The saloon has a blue carpet. The walls like committees from Lewis and Otsego counties are divided in panels, which are filled with crimson regarding representation in Senatorial conventions under the present apportionment. These three counties constitute the XXIIId Senatorial District. The Utica Herald" favors the appointment of delegates on the basis of Republican votes east at the last Presidential election. Of course the ommittee can have no other aim than to deal justly by all concerned, and, that being the is a fine piece of tapestry. The boudoir has blue case, there need be no anxiety in regard to the result of their deliberations.

PERSONAL

General Dodds appears to have been as unfortunate in Dahomey as in Paris in respect to his uniform. When his advancement was signified to him by the War Minister he tried to obtain four silver stars in order to show himself to his troops with the insignia order to show himself to his troops with the insignia of his new rank, but silver stars were not to be found. In Dahomey. In valu he searched high and low, and was about to give up in despair when an ingenious officer relieved him of his embarraksment. He got four silver pieces of money which he cut into stars and sewed on the general's uniform. The most pleuant part of the abectode is that the pieces so need were English shifflings. piquant part of the anecdot used were English shillings.

President Frederick Fraley, of the American Phiophical Society, which has just held its annual meeting in Philadelphia, made an address to the students of Grand College, in which he said that he had been a friend of Stephen Grand, the founder, and assisted in laying out the first course of study in the sitution, at the opening of which, in 1848, he Miss Cyntlia D. Rockwell, a teacher at Good Will

Mission, in South Dakota, has followed Miss Goodale's example and married one of the Indians in her school. His name is Richard King. Miss Rockwell is of a prominent Washington family, who strongly opposed the marriage. Mr. King is well educated, a licensed preaction, and was Miss Rock-well's as-strain. The couple will continue their work in the Indian schools. "Pere" Hyacinthe Loyson has given a denial to the

rumor about his intention of returning to the Roman Catholic Church after a preparatory "retreat" in the Mongstery of the Grande Chartrense. It was even Monastery of the Grande-Chartreuse. It was even stated that the ex-Carmelite was at the present moment engaged in meditations within the precincts of the cloister. M. Loyson, as a matter of fact, is living quietly in his little villa at Neullily with his family, and he says that he has frequently been to the Grande-Chartreuse as a tourist of the respectful kind, and hopes to go there again this summer in the same capacity. As to his being in constant communication with the Vatlean, there is no truth in the report.

The Duc d'Aumale is going to England for a few weeks about the 15th of June, and will make a short stay at Wood Norton, his seat in Worcestershire, near Evesham, and Is to be the guest of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris at Stone House, Bucks, and of the Queen at Windsor Castle.

Consenting to the revival by the Mayor of Gloucester of an ancient custom, Queen Victoria is to receive, through the Lord High Steward of Gloucester (the Duke of Beaufort), the royal lamprey pie, which from an early period prior to 1830 was annually sent by the city of Gloncester to the reigning sovereign. The royal pie will be accompanied by skewers or spoons, specially prepared, bearing the arms of the city of Gloncester and the name of the present Mayor.

LET THE AMERICAN POLICY STAND.

From The Washington Star. The present Administration will act wisely if it re-frains from withdrawing and discredifing whatever the Republic has said or promised and from undoing whatever the Republic has done in reference to Ha whatever the Republic has done in reference to Ra-wall, Behring Sen, Canada, South America, etc., merely because the United States then spake and acted through Harrison and Flaine, and now speaks and nots through Cleveland and Cresbam.

SALISBURY'S NEGATIVE POLICY.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Matters in Ireland cannot be left at a standstill. Salabury's policy of coercion and grants, which took the form of public bribes, was intelligible, though not successful. His policy of doing nothing and standing still will hardly be acceptable to a majority of his own party.

NOT YET READY TO SNEER AT PATRIOTS. From The Washington Post.

rom The Washington Post.

Inblie sentiment is not yet ripe-in our opinion it ever will be-for a repudiation of the patriots who siped to save the Union from destruction. Men to not willing to hear the veterans of the war discosed of with a sneer. The spirit that made heroesen survives in millions of American hearts to-day, is part of our National life-the fine essence that arantees our liberties by making us worthy of the res who won them for us. Let the Democraticity beware of tendencies and leaders who would also that spirit now. wake that spirit now.

TRYING TO HOLD THEIR OWN. From The St. Louis Republic (Dem.)

A few months ago it seemed to be with the Demo-cratic party only a matter of triumphant progress from victory to victory. Now it is a question of what can be done to prevent the party from being driven back.

THEY COULD NOT STAND THE TEST. From The Providence Journal.

When the head of a department at Washington re-lieves lift newly appointed chiefs of divisions from the necessity of taking the civil service examinations there must always be a suspicion that he is doubtful of their ability to pass them. Secretary Carlisle has placed limself under that suspicion by the course he has taken.

VOTE-BUYING NOT A REPUBLICAN METHOD. From The Boston Journal.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. ED. MUND YATES.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S HOUSE-THE KING OF DENMARK MAY VISIT THE GERMAN EM-PEROR-THE GOLDEN ROSE FOR

THE BELGIAN QUEEN-SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT AND HOME RULE. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUXE.)

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London, May 29.-The Queen has been occupie since her arrival at Balmoral, in visiting tenants and cettagers on the estate and to driving about the is the ability to do without it." This is not domain. The dry, warm weather has brought on The roads are very dusty, and Her Majesty has the Danzig Shiel chalet in the recesses of Ballochbule Forest has several times been visited for afternoon tea. The Dee is running lower than for many years, and salmon fishing is almost entirely stopped. Many of the tributaries of the river are quite dry. The red deer in the royal forests are very numerous and in splendid condition this season, and there are targe herds of roe deer in the Hirkhall and Abergeldt woods.

A paragraph is going the round of the papers which states that at the royal wedding the daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the six ters of the bridegroom, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Helstein will be among the bridesmalds, This is entirely wrong. The eight bridesmalds will all be daughters of peers.

The Chapel Royal in St. James's Palace has been

Such a blander, however, can be corrected by a closed in order to be prepared for the royal wedding. the ceremony. The floor of the chapel is to be ento be draped with crimson velvet, above which the magnificent gold communion plate is to be placed, All the pews will be removed and the chapel filled Some newspapers can take pride in their age with seats covered with searlet clein. The pillars hields. The state chair will be placed close to the after for the Queen, and Her Majesty will be sur-It is hoped there will be room for about 450

THE DUKE'S HOUSE. The Interfor of the Duke of York's house has been

entirely reconstructed since the death of the Duchess of Cambridge, who lived in it thirty-eight years; and for fifty-six years before it was appropriated Ernest, Dake of Cumberland, afterward King of Hanover. On the ground floor is a suite of apartments allove, with two recesses at either side of it. There is a high white wooden dado, with primtose The smoling-room is in dark Above are two fine drawing-ro ms connected by foldsilk on one side, and on the other with gold and crimson silk brocade. This room contains some rare French farniture, which belongs to the Crown, and is lighted by electroller of cut glass richly gilded, as well as by several brackets on the walls, The smaller drawing-room, which in the Duchess of Cambridge's time was known as the China room, is panelled with green silk brocade, and at one end there paper and hand-painted panels, with mirrors beween each of the three windows. The drawback to this house is that all the rooms look out on Cleveand How, a dressy street and not a ray of sunlight room, which adjoins the boudoir, has the same north ern aspect. It is furnished and decorated in white and blue, from designs selected by the Duke of Clarence. The bathrooms are new additions to the house, and the Duke's dressing-room was formerly the conservatory.

THE DANISH KING MAY VISIT THE EMPEROR The King of Denmark will remain for another three weeks at Wie-baden, where his brother, Prince John is also staying. The German Emperor strongly orged them to visit him in Berlin before ome, as he was greatly disappointed at King Christian's inability to take part in the German matrimonial fetes. As he is already much better for the water core the King will most likely accept the

THE GOLDEN ROSE FOR THE PELGIAN QUEEN. finest burnists now living. occasion of her lady-in-waiting, Counters Marie De Limburg Stiram, becoming a nun, she acted as sponsor, and, after presenting the postulant at the altar, played a solo on the harp to the great delight of the sisters of the Holy Heart, who througed the convent chapel, Queen Marie Hearlette is to receive the Golden Rose as soon as Leo XIII's special emissary arrives at Brussels, probably to morrow or Wednesday. The murble hall of the palace has been converted into an orztory, but very few persons outside of the ministers and the royal household are to witness the

Her predecessors during the present Pont the Empress of Austria, the Queen of Spain, the Queen of Portugal and the Countess D'Eu of Brazil; all of bein, curiously enough, being connected with her either by blood or marriage. The only English Queens who have been objects of this honor were Queen Mary and the Consort of Charles I; but Henry VIII enjoyed the unique distinction of receiving the Rose of Virtue three times, once from Julius II, once from Leo X and once from Clement VII. Inn cent VIII sent it to James III of Scotland.

THE SPEED OF THE BRITANNIA.

It is hard to say what the racing speed of the Pritannia will prove, but so far all connected with her speak highly of her sailing qualities, which were evidenced on Thursday last, and she has proved as handy and amenable to the helm as could be desired. His Royal Highness is much pleased with the new craft.

Lord Onslow has gone to Belgium as president of the Parliamentary Committee, to make bluself personally acquainted with the system of marking and stamping meat in vogue in Brussels slaughter houses. TROUBLE IN THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

I hear with regret from Chicago of the very strained relations that unfortunately exist between the Briffsh Royal Commissioners to the World's Fair and the secretary to the Commission. The case of the former, as the matter is represented to me, appears to in volve a want of consideration of their authority, culminating in the assuming by the secretary, without reference to or consultation with the members of the Commission, to decline an invitation of importance, of which they would gladly have availed themselves had opportunity been afforded them. I can only say I sincerely hope the difficulties will admit of an explanation that may lead to an easy adjustment.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. Mr. Gladstone's boast of the lively and sympathetic interest with which he regarded the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843 has considerably astonished the few people who still remember how he voted against the famous motion of Mr. Fox Maule on March S, 1843, for a committee to take into consideration the petition from the Commission of the General Assembly. The rejection of that proposal caused the disruption toward which, with its trials, sacrifices and hardships, Mr. Gladstone contributed by his vote. He was a stern opponent of the Free Church in those days, and so were his colleague

SIR WILLIAM IS INDIFFERENT TO HOME RULE. Sir William Harcourt's singularly frigid attitude toward the Home Rule bill is viewed with marked disapprobation by the Nationalist members. He has ostentatiously absented himself from the House of Commons, not only during debate on the second reading, but also whenever the bill has been in committee. Directly upon questions having been disposed of the Chancellor of the Exchequer quietly disappears, and never is seen afterward on the Treasury bench, except when he sometimes comes into the House to vote. The undisguised indifference with which Si-

Harcourt treats the bill is regarded as very significant THE BIOGRAPHY OF SIR RICHARD BURTON. Lady Burton has finished her biography of Sir Richvolumes by Chapman & Hall. Lady Burton has been able to draw largely upon her husband's journals, letters and miscellaneous papers, of which there is